BOOK REVIEW


The new 5th edition of the Color Atlas of Human Anatomy, published in the series of basic sciences, continues to be a consistent and helpful companion for medical students and practitioners. The present volume, Locomotor System, edited by Werner Platzek, distinguished Professor Emeritus and former head of the Institute of Anatomy, University of Innsbruck, Austria, is a completely revised and expanded edition including the latest nomenclature, new findings, and clinical applications.

This extensive handbook provides concise descriptions of the general anatomy of the human body, the systematic anatomy of the locomotor system, and the topography of peripheral nerves and vessels related to the musculoskeletal system. A series of outstanding and detailed color illustrations are put next to the eloquent text, facilitating comprehension of anatomic relationships. The book is divided into three major chapters, followed by the relevant literature reference list and new thumb index added for easy orientation. The individual chapters are distinctly separate from each other and the grouping of chapters is clearly shown on separate introductory pages.

Chapter I, General Anatomy, overviews the basic and general terms in anatomy describing the morphology and function of human cells, provides a consistent review of tissue types, and general features of the human skeleton and muscles.

Chapter II, Systematic Anatomy of the Locomotor System, begins with trunk structure including vertebral column anatomy, thoracic cage structure and movements followed by the section about the position and function of intrinsic muscles of the back, body wall structure, psoas, quadratus and sphenoid muscle group, thoracic cage muscles, abdominal wall, diaphragm and pelvic floor muscles. Upper and lower limb organization, head and neck framework with bones, ligaments, joints, muscles and special features are presented in the following sections. For greater clarity the illustrations have been supplemented by schematic drawings, revised, colored, and incorporated in the lucid text form.

Chapter III deals with topography of peripheral nerves and vessels of the head and neck, trunk, upper and lower limbs including exquisite illustrations related to the musculoskeletal system. The illustrations have been made from specialty prepared specimens presenting variants as they appeared in original dissection and enhanced by schematic drawings. Each chapter contains clinical tips and provides a consistent approach towards medical students, residents and experienced clinicians who are interested in the relationship between basic anatomy and clinical application. The improved layout and arrangement of the contents make the topic even more accessible.

The present volume is an invaluable aid in understanding and improving human anatomy, one of the most im-
important and fundamental subjects within basic medical sciences. This book is a proof that anatomy is alive and is vividly brought to life by beautiful illustrations included in visual image of the book. In summary, this is an essential reading and reference atlas for all who are interested in the broad and complex field of human anatomy, particularly in the systematic anatomy of the locomotor system.

Marijana Lisak


This excellent and extraordinarily illustrated pocket atlas, in the series of clinical sciences, collects updated guidelines and detailed references on neurology issues, ranging from basic neuroanatomy and neurophysiology to concise coverage of diagnostic methods and procedures, neurologic disorders with their clinical manifestations, pathogenesis and principles of treatment.

Following a brief and informative introduction by the editor, the book begins with Chapter 1, which summarizes the fundamentals of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology. Anatomic and functional organization of central and peripheral nervous system as well as blood vessel system is thoroughly described and clarified by exquisite illustrations.

Chapter 2 contains a detailed overview of nervous system functions, and the most common disorders and syndromes in neurology. Normal and abnormal motor function of the nervous system, sensory disturbances, brain stem syndromes, cranial nerve pathways and lesions, disturbances of consciousness and behavioral manifestations of neurologic diseases are presented in a dynamic and succinct style. Organization and function of autonomous nervous system and disturbances of intracranial pressure are fully explained, providing useful reference in diagnosing neurologic syndromes in daily practice.

Neurologic diseases affecting central and peripheral nervous system are extensively described in Chapter 3. Pathogenesis patterns, clinical features, management and treatment of neurologic disease varieties are elucidated, providing accurate diagnosis of cerebral and spinal disorders. Peripheral neuropathies and myopathies are systematically presented, based on clinical symptoms and exactly labeled drawings.

The clinical neurologic examination and diagnostic evaluation are briefly and methodically presented in Chapter 4. History and physical assessment, neuropsychologic and neuropsychologic tests followed by diagnostic imaging methods including cerebrovascular ultrasonography and biopsy procedures are easily accessible through a short review.

Appendix provides a comprehensive section of supplementary tables, practical overview, detailed information, working aid and outlines of the most important neurology facts, followed by extensive reference list.

All chapters are easily readable, with subheadings, informative summaries and key references, which allow rapid orientation in the comprehensive subject matter. Logical and easy-to-understand text is placed opposite to beautifully drawn and labeled illustrations thus enhancing the book’s didactic utility.

The Color Atlas of Neurology is, without doubt, an illustrative handbook and epigrammatic reference for medical students and residents, neurolologists, even neurosurgeons and primary care practitioners, who confront neurologic issues in their daily practice. This small atlas is a precious and unique visual guide to neurology’s most difficult concepts, a book that should always be close at hand and be regularly referred to by clinicians. It is a ‘must have’ for all who are interested and engaged in the open and inspiring field of clinical neuroscience and practice.

Marijana Lisak
WHERE ARE WE IN NEUROLOGY 2003? – EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE
Zagreb, Croatia, December 8, 2003

During and after the Decade of the Brain (1990-2000) numerous new data, facts, breakthroughs and insights were gathered in the field of neuroscience and neurology, making the neuroscience and neurology the most progressive field of medicine. Nowadays, the concept of Evidence Based Medicine (EBM) is getting even more importance in medicine, and neurology is not an exception. Numerous new therapeutic options have emerged in neurology in recent years, most of them being evidence based, making it almost impossible to keep an eye on recent developments in all fields of neurology. The University Department of Neurology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, had recognized the need to gather major recent developments in neurology and organized a conference presenting new insights in the various fields of neurology to neurologists and general practitioners.

After a great success of the last-year conference, University Department of Neurology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, Reference Center for Neurovascular Disorders of the Croatian Ministry of Health, organized the conference entitled Where Are We in Neurology 2003? – Evidence Based Medicine, for the second time, in Hotel Sheraton, Zagreb, December 8, 2003.

This year, the main topics were new concepts in the treatment and prevention of stroke presented by Vesna Vangek-Solter and Vida Demarin. Professor Vida Demarin also held an interesting lecture on patent foramen ovale as a new risk factor for stroke, and Boris Starevič presented a new transcutaneous method of closing of patent foramen ovale.

These were followed by Snježana Mišković’s lecture on the treatment of epilepsy in the elderly, with special reference to the risks, benefits and side-effects of antiepileptic drugs in this population. Then, Professor Demarin gave a lecture on new treatments of migraine, presenting tips and tricks as novel drugs now available for migraine therapy.

Marja Bolišak-Palić presented ten-year experience in the treatment of multiple sclerosis with beta interferons. Professor Zlatko Tkankje held a lecture on news in therapy of Parkinson’s disease. And the last but not the least, Assist. Professor Vesna Šerić delivered an interesting lecture on new modalities in neurorehabilitation, stressing the need of incorporating new approaches in neurorehabilitation in everyday practice in order to improve functional recovery of patients.

Upon completing the interesting and productive discussion held at the end of the conference, a more informal discussion was continued during the cocktail organized after the conference. More than 200 participants attended the conference. Summaries of all lectures have been published in a booklet distributed to all participants.

Zlatko Tkankje
STROKE UNITS – A NEW APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF STROKE
Zagreb, Croatia, November 13-15, 2003

During the last ten years, an increasing body of evidence has shown that treatment of stroke patients in specially organized wards, so-called stroke units, can significantly decrease stroke mortality and stroke disability, thus improving stroke outcome. Treatment of stroke patients in stroke units can reduce stroke mortality and disability by nearly 40%.

In 2003, University Department of Neurology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, Reference Center for Neurovascular Disorders of the Croatian Ministry of Health, organized for the first time a course of continuous medical education entitled Stroke Units – A New Approach to Treatment of Stroke, held in the University Department of Neurology lecture room, November 13-15, 2003. More than 50 neurologists and residents in neurology from all over Croatia attended the course.

The course was divided into several sections. In the first part, experts held lectures on all aspects of stroke: from the etiology, pathophysiology, stroke risk factors, clinical picture, various diagnostic procedures (mainly ultrasonography and neuroradiography), treatment modalities (including thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke) and rehabilitation of stroke patients through the prevention of stroke.

The second section was mainly dedicated to the need of organizing stroke units in various neurology departments and hospital wards all around Croatia, explaining the participants how to organize stroke units and provide them with essential technical equipment and necessary working staff. During this section, the need to organize telecommunication network connecting all stroke units using modern computer and informatics technologies was emphasized. The recommended telecommunication network, so-called Telestroke Model, would enable expert consultation in real-time, thus ensuring the same quality of patient care in all stroke units, making them even more efficient.

In the third course section participants were actively trained in intensive care unit at the first stroke unit in Croatia organized at University Department of Neurology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital.

Every participant had to pass final exam in order to get a certificate on having completed this teaching course.

It was the first teaching course on stroke units held in Croatia, however, the high interest in the course and the participants’ favorable response suggest that such a teaching course should also be organized in the years to come.

Zlatko Trkanjec
One hundred and ten years have elapsed since our Hospital has been located in Vinogradskaza Road. Initially established at the Sisters of Charity Convent in Frankopanska Street, the Hospital moved to Ilica 83 in 1871, at that time at the town outskirts, wherefrom the sisters working at the Hospital had to return to their convent in Frankopanska Street "walking across fields". In some twenty years, however, Ilica had turned into the main Zagreb street, whereas the Hospital gained in importance and the town government supported the Sisters of Charity decision to move it from Ilica to Vinogradskaza Street. So, the new Sisters of Charity Hospital was built there in 1894, as designed by the architect Kon Weidmann.

The new Hospital had eight hospital pavilions and eight outbuildings, and was provided with central heating, gas lighting, and since 1904 electrical lighting. From 1894 till the end of World War I it was the largest and best equipped hospital in the region including the Kingdom of Croatia and southwest Balkans.

While located in Ilica 83, the Hospital had two departments: inpatient department headed by Head Doctor Ivan Kosirnik, M.D., and outpatient department headed by Teodor Wickerhaus, M.D. Upon moving to the new location in Vinogradskaza Street, a third department was established to cover ophthalmology, ENT, and dermatology and venereal diseases, headed by Dragutin Malek, M.D.

In 1901, the department of ophthalmology became an independent unit, and in 1904 a pediatric department was established. Thus, the Hospital progressed rapidly in professional, scientific and structural aspects from the very beginning.

May it hopefully follow this pattern for the next hundred years.

INTERNET GUIDANCE

Many are probably familiar with the Internet pages of two famous British Royal colleges presented here. However, it may be less widely known that a third British Royal College of Surgery has highlighted The Royal College of Ophthalmology Internet pages, http://www.rcophth.ac.uk/publications/guidelines, for providing excellent guidelines for both physicians and patients. The guidelines are so good that they can now also be found at other Internet pages in Great Britain, which is additional evidence for their high quality.

http://www.rcophth.ac.uk

Internet pages of The Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists contain very conveniently designed pages for patients in the Information for Patients section, including all relevant information on health and disease, guidelines, links, answers to most common questions, and something new, i.e. a special patient link (RCOG Consumers’ Forum), where patients report on their opinions, observations and dilemmas. As stated by the section authors, all these patient considerations and views concerning their diseases and our pages improve the professional performance and patient care.

http://www.rcog.org.uk

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Acknowledgments
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increased risk for pancreatitis/biliary disease. Ann Intern Med

More than six authors:
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Childhood leukaemia in Europe after Chernobyl. 5 year follow-up.

Organization as author
The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand. Clinical exercise

No author given

Article not in English
Royle TE, Hulefeld EA, Solberg HJ. Bilateral infra-patellar extensor
muscle tendon rupture in a previously healthy young man. Tissue

Volume with supplement
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Issue with supplement
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Oshena T, Nazarzhan S, Tresco N. Plasma and urine sodium in non-
insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Ann Clin Biochem 1995;32(Pt

Issue with part
Postle GH, Mills SM. One hundred consecutive cases of flap incisions

Issue with no volume
Tins A, Weischall T, Fellander-Tio L. Arthroscopic ankle arthrodes-

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Brockwell JA, Lenzard TW. Immunopathologic status of the cancer pa-
tient and the effects of ibuprofen transon in antiserum responses. Can

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Fehler GA, Skike BJ. Drug resistance in clinical oncology and hema-
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ter]. Lancet 1996;347:1337. Clement J, De Rock R. Hematological com-
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Article retracted
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Hamila JA, Kohm AM. Herniography in symptomatic patients follow-
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ogy. Proceedings of the 18th International Congress of EMG and